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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Aviation sans frontières (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The main goal of Aviation sans frontières France (known as ASF-F) is to coordinate humanitarian actions with small aircrafts in the most isolated areas of the world. Through the years, ASF-F has expanded its activities: (a) aircraft missions: the main activity of ASF-F is to efficiently respond to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in isolated areas. ASF-F is now the owner of three aircraft: two Cessna Caravan and one Cessna 182, all based in Central Africa; (b) sick minors' escort: the aim of this activity is to fetch sick children born in developing countries (Africa, Asia) whose pathology could not be healed in their home countries; (c) delivery of medical supplies: ASF-F sent medicine parcels, wheelchairs and small surgery items to benefit NGOs based worldwide; (d) refugees' escorts: in 2008, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) appealed to ASF-F to fetch groups from Nepal (Bhutanese refugees).

During the period 2005-2008, the significant impact on the organization was the partnership between ASF-F and two major investors: the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It allowed ASF-F to extend its activities to the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as we operated in Mbuyi Mayi, Western Kasai and in Goma, North Kivu. The main goal was to continue air flight connections from these towns to isolated fields. In 2006, ASF-F received funding from UNDP that allowed a Cessna Caravan to be based in Mbandaka, the main city of Equatorial Province. Owing to the effectiveness of this air flight service, UNDP proposed to ASF-F to base another Cessna Caravan in Kisangani, Western Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ASF-F expanded its range in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through United Nations agreements. It also strengthened significantly its cooperation with all humanitarian NGOs in that country and with United Nations agencies. During the reporting period, there have been no major changes in the organization. Nevertheless, ASF-F had to adjust itself to fill both ECHO and United Nations requirements (recruitment of qualified staff, updating of pilots requirements, reports writing, etc.).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization's chairman attended two annual NGO conferences: (a) in 2006, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the Mid-term Comprehensive Global Review of the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade, 2001-2010, the organization attended as an NGO partner; (b) the Human Rights Day sixtieth celebration, 10 December 2008, in Paris. The organization was invited to celebrate Human Rights Day at the Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies: Aircraft missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the United Nations: from 2005 to 2008, ASF-F operated in the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger and Senegal with two types of aircraft: a Caravan Cessna 208 and a Cessna 182. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ASF-F was based in Boende (Equatorial Province) until 2006 and in Goma

(North Kivu) and Mbuji Mayi (Western Kasaï) from 2005 to 2006 (ECHO) with the Cessna Caravan. One of the Cessna 182 was based in the Central African Republic and the other in Senegal until 2006. The beginning of 2008 was a turning point for the aircraft missions of ASF-F as it was decided to stop the operations with the Cessna 182. In fact, the three-passenger capacity of the 182 did not meet the needs of the NGOs. Besides, the fuel stock required for the aircraft, called Avgas, is scarce in Africa. ASF-F was well aware of the lack of coherent flights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the security issue for NGOs. As a result, the project "Logistic humanitarian air flight support" began in Mbandaka in June 2006 and from then to December 2008, ASF-F connected an average of 15 fields around the area of Mbandaka and carried 5,838 passengers from at least 150 different NGOs (international/national and United Nations agencies) and 116,095 kilos of humanitarian goods (from medicine to bicycles). In May 2008, upon the request of UNDP offices in Kinshasa, ASF-F opened a new base in Kisangani, Western Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a second Caravan. This mission was also financed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through the Pooled Fund. From May-December 2008, ASF-F connected 22 fields around the area of Kisangani and carried 1,011 passengers from at least 50 different NGOs (international/national and United Nations agencies) as well as 56,952 kg of humanitarian goods. The main goals of both projects were to provide safe air flight connections for the NGOs of both provinces, to allow the NGOs to spread their activities to the isolated areas and to guarantee safe and secure medical evacuations.

Budget and organization: Both missions of Kisangani and Mbandaka were financed by OCHA up to 75 per cent of the total budget; NGOs participated in the remaining 25 per cent (cost recovery). In order to efficiently organize the missions, ASF-F hired international staff: two pilots and a chief of mission, as well as national staff (housekeepers, house and aircraft guardians, logisticians). ASF-F could not attend all cluster logistics meetings every week in Kinshasa owing to a lack of staff. Nevertheless, ASF-F participated in the main meetings related to the budget and/or the organization of the aircraft missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ASF-F did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the development of its aviation programmes, working mainly with local organizations in Central Africa or in France.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: ASF-F has contributed directly to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, and Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development, through goals with our departments of medical supplies and with escorted children. Three geographical areas were targeted: Africa (up to 80 per cent of our activities), Asia and the Middle East. ASF-F contributed indirectly to all the major Millennium Development Goals through its main activity: aircraft missions in Central Africa. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 2005-2008 ASF-F helped more than 200 international and national NGOs as well as United Nations agencies and worked for all the Millennium Development Goals (from medical issues to nutrition, drinking water system and sanitation, health-care systems, education and environment) by carrying 10,099 humanitarian staff, 342,226 kg of humanitarian freight (40 airfields in 5 African countries), with 65,748 flying hours.

2. Center for Migration Studies of New York (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The Center for Migration Studies (CMS) of New York is a non-profit organization, founded in 1964. Its primary goal is to support and undertake research, and to provide a forum for debate on international migration. It publishes International Migration Review, a leading peer-reviewed scholarly journal specialized in the subject of international migration. CMS publishes books and monographs, and undertakes original research. It also organizes conferences and forums on international migration, including the annual National Legal Conference on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Representatives of the Center for Migration Studies attended, inter alia, the following meetings:

2005-2008: At United Nations Headquarters, New York: 26-27 October the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Coordination Meeting on International Migration (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Population Division); 2006: High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development; Seminar on Migration and Ageing, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); at Geneva, 2007: annual consultation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with NGOs; Seventh Series of Conferences at the United Nations of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Migrants; 94th Session of the Council of IOM; Refugee Protection and Durable Solutions in the Context of International Migration (UNHCR); Dialogue on Protection Challenges; 2008: At United Nations Headquarters, New York: Ninth Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; Expert Group Meeting on International Migration (UNITAR); Peacebuilding: a role for religion (Apostolic Nuncio and Permanent Observer of the Holy See at the United Nations); presentation of the book of the proceedings of the 2008 Legal Conference organized by the Center for Migration Studies of New York and IOM; at Geneva: 2008: seventh special session of the Human Rights Council, the negative impact on the realization of the right to food of the worsening of the world food crisis, caused, inter alia, by soaring food prices; eighth session of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families; 97th session of the International Labour Conference (International Labour Organization); eighth session of the Human Rights Council; "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution" (art. 14, Universal Declaration of Human Rights); informal consultations on the International Dialogue on Migration. Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities (IOM).

In other countries: 2007: Global Forum on Migration and Development, Brussels; Forum on Decent Work for a Fair Globalization (ILO), Lisbon; 2008: Eighth South American Conference on Migration (Government of Uruguay, with the cooperation and technical assistance of IOM), Montevideo; Second Global Forum on Migration and Development, Manila.

A representative of the Center for Migration Studies attended, inter alia, the following meetings as speaker: at United Nations Headquarters, New York: 2007: United Nation Associations/United States and Business Council for United Nations, panellist concerning population and international migration.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Forum on the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration (2005): Jointly by Fordham University and with the support of the MacArthur Foundation, the CMS organized a one-day forum in New York to consider and discuss the recommendations of the Global Commission on International Migration and their implications. The papers prepared for the forum by the 11 invited experts were published in *International Migration and the Global Community*.

Conference on International Migration and Development (2008): CMS in cooperation with IOM organized the Conference on International Migration and Development: Continuing the Dialogue: Legal and Policy Perspectives, in New York. For 30 years, the CMS of New York organized legal conferences to provide a forum for discussion and updating the most recent legal developments in the field of migration. The Conference provided a timely opportunity for experts, researchers, policymakers and programme officials to critically review the outcomes, implications and achievements of past intergovernmental events, as well as a candid appraisal of where the debate on international migration and development is headed. With participants from Permanent Missions to the United Nations, academia, researchers, media, policymakers and practitioners, the broad diversity of participants with different perspectives and interests provided valuable interactions, offering insights into policy and legal implications and appropriate policy measures.

3. Cercle des dames mourides (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Change of name: At its General Assembly meeting, held on 14 February 2008, article 1 of the organization was amended. The word "Cercle" was changed to "Centre". The organization is now called Centre des dames mourides. It is important to note, however, that this change of name has no impact on the organization's vision, mission, aim or objectives, activities, orientation or scope of work. Centre des dames mourides (CDM) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization which promotes women's and children's empowerment, irrespective of class, race and religion in Mauritius.

Aim of the organization: To work towards the advancement of women's and children's welfare in society without discrimination. Vision: to make our organization a place where people, irrespective of class, race and religion, interact in peace and harmony. Mission: By engaging in voluntary social work, members of Centre des dames mourides seek to work towards improving the social conditions and welfare of women and children so as to contribute to the betterment of their communities and society at large. Values: (a) integrity; (b) service to all; (c) professionalism; (d) peace and harmony; (e) equality of opportunity. Objectives: (a) to give assistance to those in need; (b) to empower women through training and skills development; (c) to sensitize women concerning various social issues and advances in the agenda on women's

rights; (d) to provide women and children with social, economic and spiritual training and support them so as to enable them to lead a life of dignity and respect; (e) to promote inter-faith dialogue among the different sections of the population.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

In line with Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women, the Centre des dames mourides has put in place a series of activities aimed at empowering women through training programmes, awareness campaigns, assistance to the needy and exchanges between people of different faiths which form the Mauritian population.

Training programmes: (a) women and social development: to meet the demands of the new emerging world, women have been trained and equipped with the necessary skills in order to enable them to take their destiny into their hands; (b) information technology, the basics of first aid and training in leadership skills for NGO women leaders are some of the courses which help women's self-development. Owing to their triple role, women lead a very stressful life. Hence, the Centre des dames mourides finds it important to organize activities so as to entertain them. Holiday camps, outings and picnics are some of the activities which help women to relax.

Women and economic development: With a view to economic empowerment, women have been trained with the necessary tools and skills so as to enable them to start a business of their own. Women followed courses in basketry, sewing, cloth painting, knitting, cooking and food preservation. Visits to factories were organized so as to enable women to become aware of the economic development of the country and how their skills can be integrated into the economy. Resource persons from the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare, the National Handicraft Promotion Agency and the Mauritius Council of Social Service were invited to share their experience and to advise women on how to improve their work.

Awareness campaigns include sensitizing campaigns on issues such as child abuse, the importance of breastfeeding, courtesy, the need to preserve the environment, the need for cultural dialogue, and the importance of social work. These activities, which took place in different towns and villages of the country, were organized under the guidance of professionals, both locally and abroad. During awareness campaigns, resource persons from ministries, the police department and social workers were invited to share their experiences and knowledge with the participants.

Women and health: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women addressed aspects of women's right to health. It required the provision of equal access to information in health care. With this in mind, the Centre des dames mourides put in place a series of sensitizing campaigns so as to inform women of their rights to good health care and more importantly, to take care of their health for their own welfare and that of their family. Since 2007, the Centre des dames mourides has visited more than 20 towns and villages in Mauritius, sensitizing women to "The importance of routine gynaecological screening, breast examination and the instruction of monthly self-breast examination". Members of Centre des dames mourides did their best to assist those in need without discrimination. Food, clothes and school materials were regularly distributed to people in deprived regions. Free medical consultation and free counselling were provided. Activities were regularly organized for handicapped members of society.

Inter-faith dialogue: The Centre des dames mourides engaged in an inter-faith dialogue with all components of the Mauritian society. In its activities, people of all faiths as well as those who do not have any faith were invited. Members of Centre des dames mourides were regularly invited to participate in inter-faith gatherings. Exchanges on the different faiths were organized with a view to creating understanding and love between people of the different confessions which form the Mauritian nation.

Activities for children: Children are the leaders of tomorrow. The Centre lays much emphasis on their education. In line with the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, which provides a set of universal minimum standards of entitlements for all children, activities geared towards their development were put in place. The following are some important dates for the Centre des dames mourides: 2005: January: participation of the Centre at the Civil Society Forum organized by the United Nations in the context of the Conference on Small Island Developing States. August: affiliation of the Centre with the African Women Development and Communication Network. 2007: affiliation with the Municipality of the Town of Vacoas-Phoenix; admission as member of the national chapter of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union. 2008: participation of the Centre in the South African Development Community (SADC) Civil Society Forum held in Mauritius. The Chairperson of the Centre des dames mourides attended the SADC Consultative Conference on "Poverty and development" and the SADC Summit of Head of States on "Poverty and development" held in Mauritius.

4. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: Founded in 1988, the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) is a non-governmental organization that promotes women's human rights by working internationally to combat sexual exploitation in all its forms, including trafficking in persons, prostitution, sex tourism, pornography and the Internet bride industry. CATW was the first global network organized to combat human trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation, and currently has regional networks and affiliated organizations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Australia, Europe, Latin America and North America. CATW brings both international and national attention to the human rights violations faced by trafficking victims, as well as to the best practices to fight human trafficking and protect the rights of its victims. Over the past four years, for instance, CATW has worked extensively on the prevention of trafficking in women and girls through the targeting of the demand side, such as by monitoring compliance with article 9.5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, strengthening national laws, increasing criminal prosecutions and educating young men and boys to change harmful sexual attitudes about women.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: CATW participated annually in the sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women between 2005 and 2008, and organized at least two parallel

NGO side events on the subjects of trafficking and sexual exploitation, which were co-sponsored by other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2007, Panel 1: Sexual Exploitation and the Girl Child; Panel 2: Men, Boys and the Demand for Prostitution; United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2008, Panel 1: The Economics of the Sex Industry: Financing Gender Equality; Panel 2: Buyers and Traffickers: Partners in Sexual Exploitation. At the 49th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, CATW worked in the NGO trafficking caucus to draft a resolution addressing the demand for trafficked women and girls (adopted as resolution 49/2), and CATW submitted a written statement. Additionally, CATW drafted written and oral interventions relevant to the priority themes at the 50th, 51st and 52nd sessions of the Commission. Each statement was supported by other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2005: (a) CATW assisted the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; (b) co-sponsored a press conference at the European Parliament in Brussels, at which the Special Rapporteur participated; (c) responded to a questionnaire issued by the Special Rapporteur for her 2006 annual report (E/CN.4/2006/62).

2006: (a) Signed a statement along with 125 NGOs in support of the Special Rapporteur's 2006 report; (b) the CATW Asia Pacific network organized a regional conference held in Chiang Mai, Thailand; (c) participated in the thirty-first session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

2007: (a) Attended the sixth session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva, and submitted a written statement (A/HRC/6/NGO/43) on the Special Rapporteur's annual report regarding forced marriages and trafficking; (b) participated in the thirty-seventh session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, including presenting a Shadow Report on the Netherlands; (c) in Geneva, held annual meetings with the UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO) and ILO, as well as the annual meeting of IOM.

2008: At the eighth session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, submitted an oral statement about the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and a nomination for the next Special Rapporteur appointment; CATW submitted a written statement to the new Special Rapporteur in response to her request for input from members of civil society; took part in the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking; participated in the sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, and co-sponsored and made a presentation at the workshop "Violence against Women: Working Together to End This Human Rights Violation".

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: (a) CATW received international visitors, such as government officials or NGO leaders and exchanged information on best practices for combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation; participated in creating the

CHALLENGE Project in Bulgaria and Romania to track and contest legislative trends regarding prostitution and trafficking; participated in the Trafficking Awareness-Raising Alliance Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, held in association with the Glasgow Inter-Agency Working Group on Trafficking; in Australia, met with Australian government officials regarding the harmful effects of decriminalization of brothels; addressed a hearing at the United Kingdom Parliament on the effectiveness of prostitution and trafficking laws that focus on eliminating the demand for commercial sex; held the First International Conference on Human Trafficking and Prostitution in Benin City, Nigeria, co-organized with CATW affiliate Associazione IROKO Onlus and the Nigerian National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; Norwegian Church Aid and CATW organized in Kuwait the first-ever consultation on sexual exploitation, prostitution and trafficking in women and girls in the Middle East; participated in an international forum in Pusan, Republic of Korea, to mark the anniversary of the enactment of the country's anti-prostitution acts; held panels in Mali on "The Role and Responsibility of Travel Agencies, Hotels and Other Business" in the fight against trafficking; in Nigeria worked on a common document about human trafficking and sexual exploitation; CATW-Latin America/Caribbean delivered 20 workshops in Mexico in 2006, training school teachers on the prevention of child prostitution and trafficking. The CATW Web Site and Online Documentation Centre received 998,718 hits in November of 2008. CATW maintained a Listserv for 300 NGOs and individuals on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues. Our annual report was mailed to 2,000 NGOs, individuals and governments. CATW created a YouTube channel to air videos, such as "Wanted", a short film produced by CATW on the links between prostitution and trafficking.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. CATW submitted a written statement regarding the weaknesses of current HIV/AIDS prevention policies, and proposed best practices for prevention. CATW included information about women and their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in its written and oral interventions at the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in its submission to the Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women.

5. Dui Hua Foundation (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Dui Hua Foundation ("dui hua" means dialogue in Mandarin Chinese) is dedicated to improving universal human rights by means of a well-informed dialogue between the United States and China. Dui Hua leverages its partnerships, research and publications to help secure better treatment of Chinese detainees, particularly early releases and sentence reductions for non-violent political and religious prisoners. In August 2007, Dui Hua — which is based in San Francisco, California — established a second office in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China. This office is staffed by Dui Hua's senior manager of research and Hong Kong SAR of China operations as well as two associates, serves as the research hub for the foundation. Since receiving special consultative status four years ago, Dui Hua's budget and scope of operations have expanded significantly. Dui Hua now employs 10 full-time staff members in two offices, and the foundation's budget has grown to nearly

$900,000. When Dui Hua was granted special consultative status in 2005, it had only one grant from a government (Switzerland). It now receives grants from Norway, Sweden and Denmark as well as from Switzerland. While Dui Hua's core focus remains advocacy on behalf of political and religious prisoners, the foundation's range of interest has recently expanded to include work on juvenile justice policy, as well as research on the recent rise of "mass incidents" in China.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Dui Hua has made significant contributions to the work of the United Nations. Notable participation includes: (a) thirty-fourth session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2005, in Geneva. The foundation's executive director, members of the Board, and a programme staff member attended the NGO hearing and presented a Dui Hua Foundation statement on China's initial report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the country's implementation of the Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights; (b) Annual Ministerial Review, United Nations Headquarters, New York: In advance of the Annual Ministerial Review, Dui Hua submitted recommendations regarding China's implementation of internationally agreed upon goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals in regard to sustainable development, focusing on the areas of human rights and the rule of law. As a human rights group dedicated to the values of transparency, dialogue and mutual understanding, Dui Hua representatives were in communication with interested parties in China, the United States of America, and throughout the world; (c) Human Rights Council seventh session, in Geneva. Since 2005, Dui Hua had three wide-ranging discussions with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner in Geneva in 2006 and 2008. Dui Hua helped prepare the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights for their visits to China in 2005 and 2007, respectively, by providing updated information on cases and issues of concern.

Dui Hua has good working relations with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. The foundation helped with preparations for the Special Rapporteur's groundbreaking mission to China in 2005. Following the trip, Dui Hua staff conducted an interview with him; the interview was published in Dui Hua's newsletter, *Dialogue*.

In keeping with its new focus on juvenile justice, Dui Hua initiated a new focus on the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.

For the Annual Ministerial Review, held in 2008 in New York, Dui Hua submitted recommendations regarding China's implementation of internationally agreed upon goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the areas of human rights and the rule of law.

Dui Hua looks forward to even closer relations with the United Nations over the upcoming quadrennial period. The foundation will continue to work in consultation with the United Nations and its various representatives, particularly the Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, to encourage better treatment for political prisoners and detainees and increased transparency and adherence to the rule of law. Dui Hua treasures its special consultative status and welcomes the opportunity to continue to contribute to the work of the United Nations over the next four years.

6. European AIDS Treatment Group (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: Established in 1992, the European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG) is a network of 91 nationally based activists. It represents and defends the treatment-related interests of people living with HIV and AIDS. Its mission is to achieve the fastest possible access to state-of-the-art medical products, devices and diagnostic tests that prevent or treat HIV infection or improve the quality of life of people living with HIV, or who are at risk of HIV infection. In responding to HIV, the EATG also considers partner diseases which frequently infect people with HIV, as well as other health issues that increase the risk of HIV. The primary geographic focus of EATG includes the member States served by the WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Various EATG representatives attended, inter alia, the following events: (a) World Trade Organization, the Sixth Ministerial Conference, 2005 (Hong Kong SAR of China); (b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, forty-ninth session, 2006 (Vienna); (c) High-Level Meeting on AIDS: Uniting the World against AIDS, 2006 (United Nations Headquarters, New York); (d) WHO 56th Regional Committee for Europe, HIV/AIDS technical briefing session, 2006 (Copenhagen); (e) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, fiftieth session, 2007 (Vienna); (f) High-Level Meeting on AIDS, 2008 (United Nations Headquarters, New York).

Over the four years, EATG representatives attended and contributed to numerous consultations and meetings organized by WHO/Europe and other United Nations agencies working on HIV and communicable diseases issues providing technical consultations on: development of clinical protocols on HIV and hepatitis co-infection, 2005 (Lisbon); development of HIV/AIDS treatment and care protocols for injecting drug-users, 2005 (Lisbon); UNAIDS international consultation on creating effective partnerships for HIV prevention trials, 2005 (Geneva); HIV testing and counselling policies in Europe, 2007 (Yerevan, Armenia); WHO/Europe Consultation meeting within the framework of the Inter-Governmental Working Group on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights, 2007 (Copenhagen); and the Joint Civil Society Organization and WHO Department of HIV/AIDS Consultation on the Health Sector Response to HIV/AIDS, 2008 (Mexico City).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

EATG signed a memorandum of understanding with WHO/Europe in 2005, outlining areas of collaboration, including: (a) the development of normative work, such as relevant treatment and care protocols; (b) joint advocacy to create and sustain momentum for prevention, treatment and care; (c) long-term planning for the scaling-up of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the WHO European Region.

EATG co-organized several meetings in collaboration with WHO/Europe: (a) Regional Planning and Technical Consultation, in collaboration with the EATG,

on working with civil society to scale-up access to HIV treatment, 2005 (Berlin); (b) Technical Consultation, in collaboration with the EATG and AIDS Action Europe, on the Criminalization of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2006 (Copenhagen).

EATG was also involved in the preparation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO publication *Progress on Implementing the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia*, and its chapter entitled "Research and New Technologies".

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: The organization contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, within the geographical region of Europe. Major actions undertaken were the following: (a) organized numerous training activities for civil society representatives on issues of clinical trials and ethics of HIV research, new HIV preventive technologies, HIV treatment literacy and advocacy strategies, thus giving a new impetus to the work of patient organizations and treatment activists in the region. Supported translation and adaptation of educational treatment materials in more than 17 European languages; (b) conducted extensive research and proposed human rights-based policies to address the HIV epidemic in migrant populations, prisoners, men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users and other vulnerable populations; (c) effectively and continuously advocated for the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support in Europe with national Governments, European Union institutions and other policymakers; (d) built networks and supported initiatives, notably on promoting earlier HIV testing, optimal treatment and care; developed strong partnerships with major networks in the region; (e) promoted the research agenda and access to hepatitis C (HCV) experimental drugs for HIV/HCV co-infected individuals; (f) organized numerous meetings with pharmaceutical companies and HIV, HCV and tuberculosis drug manufacturers to discuss access, pricing policies, registration and timelines.